3. Government direct that whenever persons die leaving minor heirs without proper guardians being appointed for them, the village officers who generally get the first information of the demise of persons in villages should send intimation thereof to the Amildar who should in his turn report the same to the Deputy Commissioner.

4. In Municipalities the Registrar of Births and Deaths shall report the death of such persons to the Deputy Commissioner, through the President of the Municipality.

5. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to take immediate action under the Regulations on receipt of such reports.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Public Accounts Committee.

READ—

Government Order No. Rel. 318-345—L. C. 9-27-3, dated 17th December 1927, notifying the entire personnel of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1927-28.

ORDER NO. REL. 513-85—L. C. 9-27-4, DATED 11TH FEBRUARY 1928.

Government are pleased to nominate Mr. P. G. D'Souza, B.A., B.L., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, a Member of the Public Accounts Committee, in place of Mr. K. Matthan, B.A.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Social Hygiene Work in the State.

READ—

Notes of the British Social Hygiene Delegation regarding the steps to be taken for combating venereal diseases in the State.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 3350-1, dated the 7th June 1927, from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore, submitting proposals in the matter referred to above.

ORDER No. G. 8756-80—MED. 126-26-12, DATED 3RD FEBRUARY 1928.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja took advantage of the visit of the British Social Hygiene Delegation to India, in 1926, to invite them to the State to examine the social hygiene conditions prevailing here and to advise them as to the measures to be taken for their improvement. The Delegation visited the State towards the end of their tour, spent 3 days in Bangalore and 2 days in Mysore, and have favoured Government with a very interesting and valuable report.

2. The recommendations made by the Delegation in their report may be considered under two heads, *viz.*,

(*a*) Curative; and
(*b*) Educative.

3. On the curative side, the recommendations made by the Delegation are:—

(i) The provision of well-equipped out-patient departments in the Victoria and other similar large Hospitals to deal with cases of venereal disease in male and female patients;

(ii) The allocation of a number of in-patient beds for venereal cases;

(iii) The appointment of a specialist in venereal diseases to undertake—

(*a*) the organisation of a medical campaign against venereal diseases;
(*b*) the supervision of all treatments of venereal diseases;
(*c*) the training of medical under-graduates and post-graduates, in practical methods of diagnosis and treatment of such diseases; and
(*d*) the linking up of all activities in the various hospitals carrying out the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases;

(iv) The provision for free laboratory diagnosis for all patients;

(v) The allocation of a new ward at the Maternity Hospital for venereal and other ante-natal diseases;

(vi) The provision of a new out-patient department at the Maternity in which both ante-natal and child-welfare work can be done under qualified medical supervision; and

(vii) Provision in all State Hospitals of free supplies of Salvarsan, Bismuth and other medicines used in the treatment of venereal diseases.

4. Government are in general agreement with the views of the Delegation. They have already deputed to Europe a Medical Officer, *viz.*, Dr. D. S. Puttanna, to specialise in Venereal Diseases and after his return, they propose to take action in respect of recommendation No. (iii) above. Pending his return, arrangements should be made to open an out-patient department for treating venereal cases in the Victoria Hospital. As proposed by the Senior Surgeon, Mr. G. M. Dominick, who has offered his services in this connection will be entrusted with this work. It is understood that Dr. Dominick will attend to this work in the mornings. No allowance will be admissible to him for this work.

5. The Chief Engineer is requested, in consultation with the Senior Surgeon, to prepare plans and estimates for the necessary additions that will have to be made to the Out-Patients' Dispensary in the Victoria Hospital for the treatment of venereal patients, both male and female.

6. The Senior Surgeon will arrange with the Medical Officer of the Victoria Hospital to set apart a few beds for male and female venereal in-patients. If the demand on the general wards is so heavy that no beds could be spared, the Chief Engineer will, in consultation with the Senior Surgeon, prepare plans and estimates for a ward of 20 beds for venereal cases, 10 for men and 10 for women.

7. After the completion of these items of work, the Senior Surgeon will submit further proposals for the necessary addition to the Nursing Establishment of the Victoria Hospital.

8. The Senior Surgeon will also report to Government to what extent effect can be given to the suggestions made by the Delegation in respect of treatment of venereal cases at the Maternity Hospital.

9. If Salvarsan and other medicines for the treatment of venereal cases can be safely supplied to all Medical Institutions, the Senior Surgeon will take steps to apply for additional allotment of funds in future Medical Budgets for the supply of these medicines to the extent required by the mofussil medical institutions.

10. The Delegation have also suggested that in the Medical curriculum of the University, the subject of the treatment of venereal diseases should be made compulsory and that facilities should be provided for practical teaching on this subject for a period of at least three months. The Mysore University will kindly examine this suggestion and favour Government with suitable proposals in the matter.

11. On the educative side, the recommendations of the Delegation refer to the following:—

(i) The provision of a course in popular health teaching to teachers and students under training as teachers so as to give them useful instruction about malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases in general and the dangers of venereal diseases to the community in particular;

(ii) Instruction to the teachers and students under training as teachers about the contributions made by sciences like Biology, Physiology and Psychology to character-training and also in the elements of sexual hygiene, so that they may exert, to the utmost, their influence in training the character of children and act as advisers to parents in guiding their children;

(iii) The holding of conferences of parents for discussing problems of child management and training, thus extending the educational influence of the school to the 'home';

(iv) The introduction of Elementary Biology into all the Primary Schools in the State, such course to include the biology of re-production in the plants and primitive organisms.

12. The Delegation have also suggested that the civic consciousness and the responsibility of the general public should be roused by bringing to their notice the evils of social impurity. For this purpose, they propose the following measures:—

(a) Spread of knowledge by distributing relevant literature, by lectures and conversations and writing of personal letters.

(b) The formation of a Central Council of Social Hygiene for the State.

(c) The co-ordination of the activities of the civic organisations like the Child Welfare and Maternity Homes, Civic and Social Progress Associations, etc.

(d) Holding of cinema shows and exhibitions.

13. The Delegation propose to utilise the services of the Education Department largely in their scheme for the education of the community in matters of social purity. Government agree that teachers should be given a working knowledge of venereal diseases as also an elementary course of instruction in sciences like Biology, Physiology, Psychology, Sexual Hygiene, etc. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit

proposals for providing the necessary facilities for this training. He is also requested to consider the suggestion of the Delegation regarding the introduction of Elementary Biology including the Biology of re-production in plants and primitive organisms in Primary Schools.

14. In respect of the other recommendations of an educative character made by the Delegation, Government observe that they can take no direct part, as these are measures which are best undertaken by local bodies or by associations, like the Civic and Social Progress Association and the Maternity and the Child Welfare Centres.

15. Government fully agree with the opinion of the Delegation that a Central Council of Social Hygiene for the whole State should be formed and they understand that necessary steps for the formation of one are being taken by the Civic and Social Progress Association. It will be the function of the Central Council of Social Hygiene to arrange for the distribution of literature, lectures, conversations, cinema shows and exhibitions recommended by the Delegation. Government will see, on receipt of definite proposals in the matter, what facilities, financial or otherwise may have to be given to the Central Council of Social Hygiene.

16. Government realise that the problems connected with the revention and treatment of venereal diseases are of a complicated character, and cannot possibly be solved unless the public fully co-operate with them. Government hope to provide in course of time adequate facilities for the treatment of patients suffering from these diseases. But they trust that leaders of public opinion and persons in a position to exert their influence on others, will do their utmost to bring home to the people the ravages of venereal diseases and thus help to create an atmosphere conducive to social purity.

R. RANGA RAO,
General Secretary to Government.